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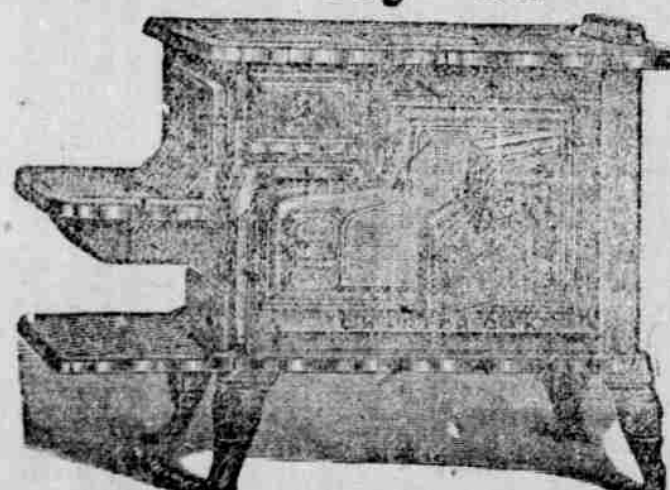
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FOUR HUNDRED FRENCH TARS HERE TO SEE HONOLULU ON THE MAN-OF-WAR PROTET

When the wicked looking French cruiser Protet gets enough coal aboard to get away for lands still further south she will sit much deeper in the water than she does at present, and will take on a still more ferocious appearance. The little man-of-war looks very big and terrible lying in the stream, the only ship of battle in the harbor. She didn't look as saucy in San Francisco waters when she lay alongside the big Iowa, one of the largest first-class battle ships of the United States navy. But then the Protet does not pretend to be more than a second-class cruiser. She is dangerous looking enough herself to strike terror to the hearts of the enemies of la belle France.

It was painting day yesterday. Paint be-daubed Frenchmen swarmed about



COMMODORE GERMENT.

her sides on platforms, splashing black paint over the metal hull, and occasionally in each other's faces. They looked like a school of enthusiastic artists in their loose, baggy blouses and with their busy brushes doing all kinds of impressionistic work on the Protet's strong ribs.

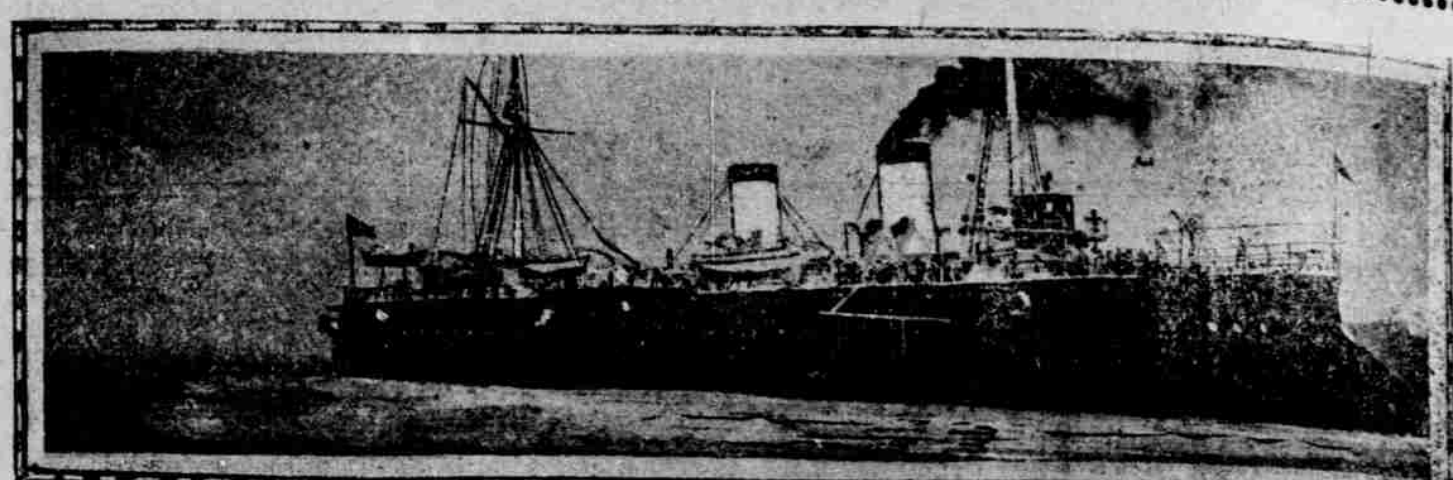
Men were busy on deck, and busy below, too. Everyting was being retouched in black and white and red paint. It was a very difficult matter to get aboard yesterday, but men who fight upon the sea as well as upon the land are rarely adverse to the press, and when it was discovered that the Advertiser reporter had a pencil and a note book which he was anxious to put to use, he was ushered below by a very polite and brave son of France and shown around. The Jackey spoke exceedingly poor English, and the reporter spoke worse French, badly mixed up with English and text-book Hawaiian. The Frenchman talked with his hands and eyes and shoulders, and was very entertaining if not thoroughly understood. His conversation, Englishized, was something as follows:

"When we go away from this beautiful Honolulu we will sail to Tahiti and then to Noumea. Then it is most probable that we go to Australia. Would you like to know all the places we have visited since we sailed from our France? Well, then, I will tell them to you. Write them down, for they are many, and memory is sometimes apt to disappoint one. It was on the 5th day of June, 1899, that we left our France and sailed to Maria, thence to Rio de Janeiro. After that we visited Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Port Desado, Valparaiso, Juan Fernandez, Coquimbo, Iquique, Callao, Guayaquil, Panama, San Jose, Guatemala, San Diego, San Francisco and Honolulu.

"The Protet was launched on July 5th, 1898. So you can see she is not a very old ship. She was constructed at Bordeaux. The Protet can go 22 knots in the hour. She is 165 yards long, but you must remember that the French yard is longer than the English yard. Oh, she is a wonderful vessel, and I am glad that she came to Honolulu, so that you people can view the excellent character of the little boat. This is indeed a lovely country. More so, I think, than any I have seen. It is a wise thing that the great America has placed her flag here. The Americans are great people. They are what you call—the hustlers."

The Protet is registered at 4,200 tons. There are 400 men in the crew. She carries four 6-inch and ten 3-inch guns, ten 6-pounders and four 3-pounders. The names of her officers were published in yesterday's Advertiser.

The reporter called on the fencing master in his cabin. He is a jolly, lively little fellow, full of vim and spunk. This Frenchman is a German. He very



THE FRENCH PROTECTED CRUISER PROTET.

kindly wrote out his name in his own style for the benefit of the visitor. "Sir Fritz, First Master on board the Protet," was what he wrote. His cabin was a study in itself. The blanket in his bunk was of a deep blue, the curtains were red—a brilliant red—and the partition was artistically decorated with photographs of the Protet, her officers and crew, arranged in company with portraits of many girls of many lands. There were pictures of belles of France, portraits of dark-haired beauties of South American countries, and photographs of more than one American Venus. The sailor and soldier heart, far from the softening and uplifting influences of womankind, turns to the poor consolation of the portrait, dwelling upon the pictured beauty and idealizing the original so far, far away.

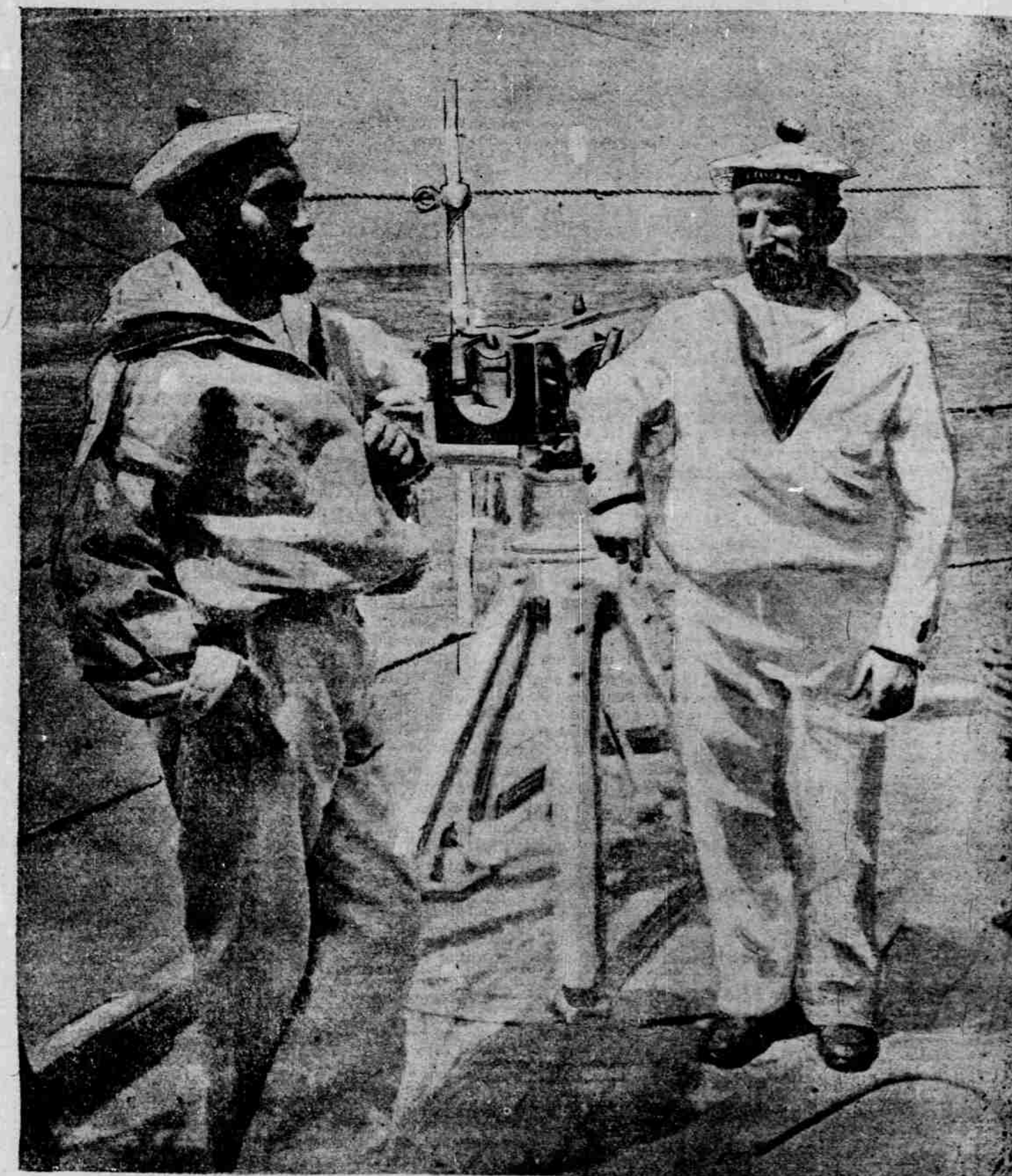
"I must get a portrait of one of the lovely daughters of Hawaii," sighed "Sir Fritz," "for my collection." Alas! It was very plain that Fritz's heart wandered as much from one fair face to another as his corporeal self wanders from port to port.

On Sunday the Protet will in all probability be open to visitors. The officers and crew are very proud of their spick

and span vessel, and will take pleasure in showing Honoluluans around the ship. There's a cozy little apartment in the stern of the Protet where the officers congregate in leisure moments. Inviting couches await the man coming tired off duty. Little palms lend a tropical peaceful atmosphere to the room, pot-pourri plants to the room, and a fragrant perfume to the air. An electric bell will summon refreshments. Every thing on board the Protet, in fact, while it has the ever-ready-for-battle appearance, is conducive to the health and comfort and pleasure of all hands.

At 5 o'clock in the morning breakfast is served. At 11 a. m. comes dinner, and each man has his wine. At 5:45 p. m. is supper time, with more wine. The crew is in splendid condition. It is a happy, healthy, hearty crew, which fears naught and which lives as agreeably as possible aboard a man-of-war.

The Protet commenced coaling yesterday. By this time next week she will probably be heading south. Meanwhile the officers and crew are making the most of their opportunities ashore, taking long walks and the man coming tired



SAILORS ON THE PROTET.

OUR SHIPS IN CHINA

(Continued from Page 1.)

When the battle ended 200 dead were left on the field.

The dispatch goes on to say: One hundred and eighty British marines, with a machine gun, are about to force a passage from Tien-tsin to Peking. Altogether about 300 British have been landed from the fleet on the combined vessels of the other powers. This evidence of Great Britain's intention to assert her position strongly gives great satisfaction here.

LONDON, June 8.—The situation in China, as measured by abundant unofficial telegrams, continues full of interesting possibilities, but apparently it has not grown worse during the last twenty-four hours, although the favorite adjectives of London and Continental commentators are "perilous," "grave," and "dangerous."

The naval commanders in Chinese waters have received identical instructions to procedure, the question as to an emergency being left to their discretion. No fears are entertained as to the safety of the legations at Peking. European residents, however, are escaping from the capital to the coast. Peking is still under control, according to a dispatch to the Morning Post dated yesterday, but in a very excited state. A thousand foreign guards were garrisoning the legation

Six hundred international troops are at Tien-tsin with six guns. A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai, dated June 7th, takes a gloomy view of things, which are pictured as going from bad to worse. The correspondent says: "The authorities are displaying palpable, guilty supineness in dealing with the Boxers, and the powers are more and more taking things into their own hands. The Boxer revolt is spreading and is rapidly changing its character. The Boxers are getting arms, preparing to meet force with force. There has been no commu-

nication between Peking and Tien-tsin since Tuesday, although one miserable abortive attempt has been made by Chinese soldiers to reach the capital. The troops were fired upon and the train had to come back. Another station has been burned on the line."

A news agency dispatch from Tien-tsin, dated yesterday, says: "The Boxers are still raiding and pillaging over a wide area. They have wrecked and burned the stations at Long Fong and Langoo. It has been definitely ascertained that Mme. Astier and MM. Ossent and Cades have been murdered. General Nih claims to have defeated the Boxers, killing 500."

The Daily Express has the following dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 7th: "Attempts to repair the damage to the railway between Tien-tsin and Peking have been frustrated by the Boxers who, thousands strong, hold the line against the engineers' gangs, attacking the trains arriving. The nearest undamaged point is forty-five miles from Tien-tsin. All the children and ladies, except Lady MacDonald, have left the legations. There are the gravest fears for missionaries in outlying parts. They number hundreds and the stations are isolated. Concerted action is impossible."

The Peking correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday, says that "an imperial edict has been issued, but it is of the same evasive character as the preceding one. Throughout it is apologetic in tone and virtually gives justification to the Boxers for the recent anti-foreign and anti-Christian outbreaks. The edict repeats the accusation against native Christians who 'joined the church for their own base ends' and refers to the Boxers as a brotherhood and not as rebels."

It avoids all reference to the murders of missionaries, of native Christians and implies that the destruction of the railway and mission property is due to lawless characters who have joined the Boxers to profit by the disturbances. It blames the officials, orders that the lawless should be punished and condemns the Chi-li soldiers for assisting the disturbances. Nevertheless its character on the whole is quite unsatisfactory.

The Tsung-Li-Yamen undertakes that railway communication shall be restored by Saturday. They have protested against the arrival of more British guards.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

News of Coast Files Abbreviated for Quick Reading.

Congress adjourned on June 7th. Sacramento has a smallpox scare. The Chicago building strike will end soon.

The United States naval bill has passed. General Russell A. Alger is on his way to California.

San Diego has an oil fever mainly over indications.

At last accounts there were 3,000 people at Cape Nome.

Della Fox, who was insane, is fast recovering her health.

The far Eastern crisis may make a financial panic in London.

The President is said to want Secretary Long as a running mate.

The Reichstag has adopted several important clauses of the naval bill.

Miss Mary Crocker and P. B. Harrison have been wedded in New York.

James L. Rounds, an Indianapolis business man, committed suicide in Indianapolis.

General O. O. Howard has been re-elected president of the Home Missionary Society.

Miss Elizabeth Smith, an heiress of Derby, Conn., is to marry Albert Shaw, a mechanic.

A transport for the Pacific route, to be called the Kipatrick, is reconstructing at New York.

If no more plague appears at San Francisco, the Colorado quarantine will be raised July 1st.

San Francisco police are searching for George E. Flint, the missing treasurer of the Order of Foresters.

The Denver Prohibition convention denounced President McKinley for es-

tablishing "drunkeries" in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.

Governor Taylor of Kentucky says he will not be a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

James McNeill Whistler is among the Americans who have received medals of honor at the Paris Exposition.

The experiment of getting the battleships Indiana and Massachusetts ready for sea in forty-eight hours was a success.

Coomassie is still invested by the natives. No runners can get through. The relief column meets determined opposition.

Lang Murray, the Yale foot ball player, has made an abrupt marriage with Mrs. F. W. Heck, a young Philadelphia widow.

Isaac Feigenbaum, the demented New York broker who enlisted as a marine at the Mare Island Navy Yard, will be discharged.

The military critics agree that General French is the only British commander in the present war who has devised new tactics.

Naval Constructor Ruhn has been ordered to relieve Constructor Howell, who has been ordered to the naval hospital at Yokohama for treatment.

A dispatch from Lourenzo Marques says: In answer to a telegraph inquiry to President Kruger informing him of the offer of 100 acres of land in America to each burgher, the President replied: "We thank you for this generous offer of land, but the burghers are determined to fight for their own land and independence to the bitter end."

It was announced yesterday by Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson that all of the old commissioners under the Republic would be retained in the department under his management. They are Dr. Maxwell, Prof. W. D. Alexander, H. M. von Holt, Mrs. W. W. Hall and Mrs. E. W. Jordan.